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retary and other questions of interest to themselves and their will has been recorded. A detailed report of the referendum will appear in the September issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin. A copy of this communication is being sent to all correspondents in the State of Washington.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 13, 1909.
To the National Executive Committee.
Dear Comrades—I herewith report action taken on motion submitted under date of August 31st:

MOTION.

"That the National Office does not print any more of the matter sent in on the Texas controversy."

Comrades Berger, Hillquit, Simons and Work voted in the affirmative. Other members of the committee not heard from. The motion is therefore adopted.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 16, 1909.
To the National Executive Committee.
Dear Comrades—I herewith submit motion and comment by Comrade Hillquit:

MOTION.

"I move that an appeal be immediately issued from the National Office calling upon all locals and members of the Socialist Party to raise funds for the support of our Swedish comrades now engaged in a general strike against the organized employers of their country, and to hold public meetings and demonstrations to express the sympathy of the American proletariat with their Swedish brethren."

COMMENT.

"Contrary to all assertions of the capitalist press of the world, the general strike in Sweden has not been broken, but is being continued by our comrades with undiminished determination, vigor and enthusiasm. The struggle of the Swedish workers is unique in its character, and its outcome will be of immense importance not only to the working class of Sweden, but to the proletariat of the world. The strike was caused by the determination on the part of the Swedish capitalists, organized as a class, to crush the organizations of Swedish labor, and to reduce their employees to a state of helpless subjugation and slavery. It began by a lockout of some eighty thousand organized workmen, and our comrades have taken up the challenge by inaugurating a general strike, involving practically all industries of the country. The struggle in Sweden is thus the first deliberate test of the respective strength of organized capital and organized labor. On the one side are ranged the entire wealth of Sweden, backed by the powerful machinery of the capitalist state; on the other, the army of workers, struggling to maintain life from day to day, and supported

only by their enthusiasm for the great cause and by the sympathies of the millions of their fellow workers all over the civilized world. The Swedish workers will be defeated only if their employers will be allowed to starve them into submission; with the material and moral support of their fellow workers in other countries they will win a glorious victory, which will redound to the benefit of the entire working class. The struggles of our Swedish comrades are our own struggles in the most direct and immediate sense of the term, and the Socialists of America should be among the first to realize and discharge the great duty of international solidarity.

I advise that the members farthest removed from the office should wire their vote and verify the same by letter.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22, 1909.
To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades—I herewith report action upon motion submitted under date of September 16th, which provided for the raising of funds by locals and members of the Socialist Party for the support of the Swedish strikers, and the holding of public meetings and demonstrations to express sympathy with their cause.

The motion was adopted by the unanimous vote of the committee.

In accordance with the action taken the locals have been circularized this day.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1909.
To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades—You will remember that in the July session report was made that the National Secretary had secured as per your direction a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

One of the conditions imposed by the bonding company was that in place of having an annual audit, as has been the practice heretofore, that the books of the National Office should be audited at least twice a year. In the negotiations Comrade Simons, acting for your committee, and I agreed to such an arrangement.

Recently Comrade Work informed me that he would be in Chicago for a week or more, and taking advantage of this circumstance I requested Comrades Berlin and Work, these comrades constituting the auditing committee elected by you in April, to again at this time serve in such capacity.

Having secured their consent, I transmit herewith a copy of their report covering the period of April 1st to August 31st, 1909.

A copy of said report will be forwarded to the bonding company to satisfy their claim. Hoping this course will meet with your approval,

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 30, 1909.
To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades—I have orders for dues stamps from two claimants to the position of State Secretary in the State of Montana, namely: M. M. Lourens of Butte and John A. Roades Jr. of Lewiston. The controversy in Montana, as it had developed up to that time was handled by your committee in the April session, the elements being as follows:

The State Secretary and chairman of the State Executive Committee had refused, contrary to the constitution, to issue a call for the statutory meeting of the State Committee March 1st. Nevertheless, seven members of the State Committee, constituting a quorum, met in Helena, March 1st, 2d and 3d, and deposed Comrade Graham as State Secretary and elected J. LeC. Lawrence of Helena temporary State Secretary. A state referendum, conducted by Comrade Lawrence, at that time supported the action of the seven members by a vote of 289 to 23.

Your decision in the premises, considered the representations made by Comrade Graham that the locals represented by some of the acting members of the State Committee were in arrears; that a two-thirds vote of the entire State Committee is required to depose the State Secretary; that the referendum instituted by the seven members of the State Committee was illegal, with conclusions as follows:

"There is, therefore, evidence of illegal procedure upon both sides of the controversy.

"From the correspondence at hand it is evident that the great bulk of the party membership in Montana agrees with the protesting faction.

"It is, however, clear that until removed from office by the methods prescribed by the constitution, James D. Graham must be recognized as State Secretary."

And the good offices of the National Office were placed at the services of the Montana comrades in the matter of relief, as per Article 12, Section 9, of the National Constitution.

Prior and subsequent to your decision a number of Montana locals have written to the National Office in effect as follows: "You will hereby take notice that Red Lodge Local, Branch No. 1, will not recognize Comrade James D. Graham as State Secretary any longer." The number of active members of the State Committee reported to the National Office in March was thirty-one. A number of these took the same stand as the locals referred to above.

Comrade Graham, State Secretary, placed his resignation, dated May 8th, in the hands of Comrade Kruse, chairman of the State Executive Committee. Upon the methods employed in the election of his successor and the relative powers of the State Executive Committee and the State Committee the principal point of the controversy turns.

The State Executive Committee, composed of Comrades Kruse, Duncan and Caulfield, met in Helena June 24-25, and adopted the following motion:

"That in the pending election of State Secretary the chairman of the Executive Committee be instructed to receive and count votes for all locals in the state who care to vote, and that a plurality vote shall determine the election."

Vote to close on election of State Secretary, July 15th.

On July 15th, one day before the vote was to close for State Secretary, Comrade Graham sent out a State Committee motion, initiated by Comrade Arthur T. Harvey of Lewiston, as follows:

"Shall the action of the Executive Committee relating to the counting of ballots on State Secretary be rejected?"

On July 15th the Executive Committee certified the following vote: Lourens, 107; Roades, 82; Cammans, 31, and declared Lourens elected State Secretary.

Comrade Graham contends that out of the eighteen locals participating in the referendum seven, namely, Billings, Como, Fridley, Great Falls, Helena, Livingston and Norris, were not in good standing, and that by cancelling the votes of the locals mentioned the result would be as follows: Roades, 59; Lourens, 40; Cammans, 31.

On July 25th the vote closed on the State Committee motion, sent out July 15th, and it was adopted by a vote of 4 to 3. July 30th, in a circular to the locals, Comrade Graham holds that: "Regardless of the locals being in good standing, a majority is necessary for a choice. He admits that it is not a constitutional provision, but is an established precedent existing for the past nine years and that, therefore, a second ballot is necessary."

August 15th Comrade Graham writes me as follows: "I am sending the State Secretary's books, dues stamps, seal and all supplies and material belonging to the State Office to J. A. Roades Jr. of Lewiston, who has been elected State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Montana by a plurality vote of the members in good standing. This action is based on vote of the State Committee July 28th."

Five of the seven locals declared disqualified by Comrade Graham state that they were in good standing, and, regardless of the exception provision of the Executive Committee motion, were entitled to vote. Local Billings sends report for July showing sixteen members paid up to date and others owing one month or more, and fifty-five dues stamps on hand. This is signed by all local officers. Local Fridley purchased eighty stamps in January and reported that they had some on hand at that time with some of the members' cards stamped in advance. For Great Falls Comrade Graham reports last purchase of dues \$5.00, February 25th. The local submits a receipt signed by Comrade Graham showing the purchase of a like amount at a later date.

The Executive Committee ignores the State Committee referendum (July 15-23), in which only seven members participated, and concludes as follows:

"First—The Executive Committee is executing the expressed will of the locals in a referendum of the party, recognize and authorize M. M. Lourens as State Secretary.

"Second—That the so-called rejection by a referendum of the State Committee of the rule under which the election of Lourens took place, is not recognized by the Executive Committee, because:

"(a) A vote of the party by locals is superior to a referendum in the State Committee and mandatory in its character.

"(b) Locals that were in good standing were arbitrarily ruled out by the State Secretary.

"(c) The referendum in which the question was submitted to the State Committee was improper and unfair because it contained an argument and one-sided statement to influence votes upon the question referred.

"(d) In state matters relating to organization the National Committee and its officers may not interfere, but must be guided by the action of the officers of the state organization itself, which, in this case, is represented by the majority of the State Executive Committee and which has already recognized M. M. Lourens as the State Secretary."

Upon the question of standing of locals and members the state constitution has the following in Article 2:

"Section 5. Each local shall transmit a report of its progress and prospects, also its numerical and financial condition and the names and addresses of its members in good standing to the State Secretary, every calendar month.

"Section 6. Members excused from the payment of dues and members not over three months in arrears for monthly dues shall be considered in good standing. Upon application to their local, sick or unemployed members may be excused from paying dues.

"Section 8. Locals shall have jurisdiction over their own members."

In the above statement I have purposely avoided any reference to alleged bad faith, or motives actuating individuals as charged and counter-charged by the various correspondents.

The question submitted is: Which claimant to the position of State Secretary shall be recognized by the National Office?

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

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FINNISH CONVENTION

To the National Executive Committee. Dear Comrades—Pursuant to your instructions I attended the National Convention of the Finnish Socialists. I herewith submit a brief resume of the actions of the convention.

The convention of the National Finnish Socialist Organization met in the city of Hancock, Mich., August 23 to 30, inclusive. The last convention of that organization held before this one was at Hibbing, Minn., in the year 1906, at which time arrangements were made for establishing a national translator's office. Such office has been in successful operation, located at the National Headquarters, since January 1, 1907.

Taking advantage of time and place chosen for the National Finnish Convention, the Tyomies Association auspiciously called a stockholders' meeting several days in advance. Nearly all of the convention delegates were stockholders or held proxies for organizations. This stockholders' meeting disclosed the fact that the Tyomies Association was in excellent financial condition. Starting with a weekly six years ago, it is now issued three times a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—with a circulation of about 7,200, the Board of Directors being authorized to convert it into a daily as soon as the subscription list reaches the ten thousand mark.

For the National Finnish Convention delegates were elected from 26 states. Representatives appeared from 23 states, 37 in all being present. Besides these an editor representing the Finnish Socialist organ of Canada and all party members who found it convenient to attend were given a seat and voice in the convention without a vote.

The report of the National Secretary (Translator), Comrade Victor Watia, since the last convention shows an increase in local organizations from 53 to 162, in membership from 2,500 to 5,183. The receipts of the National Translator's Office from January 1, 1907, to August 16, 1909, were \$26,358.51. Expenses for the same period, \$23,561.32. Cash

balance on hand, August 16, 1909, \$2,797.19. Assets of the national organization, \$3,538.17. The above figures do not contain the amounts collected or contributed by the Finnish locals in support of the Red Special or for the national campaign fund, the sums for such purposes as were received at the Translator's Office being turned directly into the National Office. The receipts from January 1 to August 16 of the current year amounted to \$8,959.17; expenses to \$7,051.13.

As to organization efforts during the year to August 1st it should be understood that the nation is divided into three districts—eastern, central and western—and that one organizer has been almost permanently employed in each, making a total number of 567 days afield, during which period 352 meetings were held in 114 different localities. The organizers received in collections \$693.33, and sold literature to the amount of \$610.20. For the said period \$1,198.29 has been paid to the organizers from the national organization, thus making the expenses of the organizers average \$2.11 per day in excess of their receipts. The work of the organizers is shown to be bearing fruit, and a number of new locals are being secured by correspondence, showing a steady increase in finances and membership in the national organization.

It was decided to hold the next national convention in the year 1912 and thereafter in each presidential year, the Executive Committee to name the place and date of the convention.

The following telegram was sent to the strikers' headquarters in Sweden: "General Strike Committee—The Finnish Socialists of America in convention declare sympathy for your struggle and we pledge financial aid. Hold firm."

The question which occupied the most time and precipitated a most heated discussion was that of "Unionism and Labor Organizations," and finally resulted in the adoption of the resolution passed in the National Convention held in Chicago, May, 1908.

As is generally known, the prohibition sentiment is very strong among the Finnish comrades and a pronounced prohibition plank for the national platform was proposed, the

vote upon the same being 12 in the affirmative and 15 in the negative.

The special assessment of ten cents per member, which has been in vogue for a number of months for the support of the Workers' College at Smithville, Minn., was discontinued.

It was decided that each local shall elect a naturalization committee to aid those who desire to become citizens and to see that every party member secures his naturalization papers at as early a date as possible.

Hereafter the routing of speakers is to be conducted by each district organization and special efforts are to be made in distributing literature and taking subs for the respective papers. The co-operation of each publishing house is to be expected in this work of the district committees.

It is to be understood that the organizers shall not be in continuous service, but that the route shall be arranged in such a manner as to give the speakers sufficient time for self development. District committees shall have the right to require a statement from the speaker, explaining his attitude on general subjects and especially as to tactics, and the committees shall see to it that the speaker's work and policy complies with decisions made by the majority. The wages of organizers were fixed at \$3.50 per day for the eastern and central districts, and \$4.00 per day for the western district.

The convention recommended that every local and branch affiliated with the Finnish Organization participate in the work of the national party organization by taking part in state, county or city central committees, and in conventions by sending delegates as may be required.

On the question of separate branches for women the convention declared for the organization of the working class women into the Socialist Party, for the emancipation of women and men from capitalist rule and for equal consideration within the organization.

Upon the question of the relation of the foreign speaking organizations to the national party, the following resolution was adopted: "That the Finnish Socialist organization, as one of the foreign speaking organizations,

recognizing the possibilities of the activity of the foreigners in the United States, and holding it as a very important matter for the Socialist movement of this country to organize them into the Socialist Party of the United States, deems it necessary and inevitable that the foreign organizations, organized on a national scale, should be granted proportionate financial assistance according to the monthly sale of the dues to each respective foreign speaking organization, and that, in order to bring that method of assistance into practice, the Executive Board of the National Finnish Socialist Organization is hereby instructed by the convention of the Finnish organization to issue a circular to every other foreign speaking national organization affiliated with the Socialist Party of the United States. In the circular the said organizations shall be asked to consider and prepare the questions ready for the next national congress, which will be held in 1910, and it shall be suggested in the same circular—that all foreign speaking delegates ought to meet at the meeting place of the congress two days previous to the opening of the congress, in order to devise the most effective and practical proposition to be presented to the congress for its consideration and decision."

The entire expenses of the convention, including a mileage account of \$1,727.37, amounted in round figures to about \$2,000.00, which was met by membership assessments of 25 cents and 15 cents, the first being levied before the convention and the other one since the convention. These assessments are levied as per constitutional provision.

The constitution of the organization was considered section by section, and all acts of the convention are subject to approval by a referendum of the membership.

Taking all in all, the gathering was most creditable to the Socialist Party. Each subject handled was considered with deliberation and the results of the convention cannot help but be beneficial to the Finnish organization as such and the general Socialist movement of America.

Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES.

Report of Washington State Referendum "D," 1909, Relating to the Acts of the Everett Convention, Held July 3, 4, 5--Result Taken from Duplicate Reports of Votes Sent in by Locals and Members at Large, by Request of the National Executive Committee

Table with columns for various locations (e.g., Astoria, Clatsop, Clatskanie, etc.) and rows for different sections (e.g., Section 1, Section 2, etc.). The table contains numerical data representing votes and results for each section across various locations.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF COMRADE HERMAN

Tacoma, Wash., August 24, 1909. J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill. Comrade—I this day received from you a letter dated August 15, in which was enclosed two duplicate ballots which you asked me to vote upon and return to your office...

Dear Comrade—Have your favor of the 24th ult. reference my letter addressed to the Socialists of Washington. Comrade, your state secretary you were not asked to vote. The request was for a duplicate report of the votes of members at large and locals...

Dear Comrade—Your letter of the 16th inst. received. Corrections in regard to submission of ours of 3rd inst. to N. E. C. are accepted. Assurance that Thompson correspondence will be published is satisfactory.

Dear Comrade—On account of present conditions in this state, you are instructed to refer all orders for membership cards, charter blanks, application blanks and other supplies, that you receive from Texas, to this office, to be filled from here until further instructions.

Tyler, Tex., July 19, 1909. To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades—The following matter is submitted to you for consideration and action: CORRESPONDENCE

Tyler, Tex., 7-12-1909.—Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark. Dear Comrade:—I note that you are invited to speak in Grinn State, Tex. the first week in August. Will you please advise us if this announcement is correct? On with the revolution.

Huntington, Ark., July 16, 1909.—Mr. W. J. Bell, State Secretary, Tyler, Texas.—Dear Comrade:—Your favor of the 15th inst. to hand. I have some personal friends and comrades at Grand Saline whom I have been promising to visit for many months...

Under the provisions of sec. 4 of article 12 and section 4 of article 11, National Party Constitution, we call on your committee to disincorporate Dan Hogan for above infraction and for the protection of this autonomous body.

(Signed) W. J. BELL, State Secretary Socialist Party of Texas.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 28, 1909. J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade—I have just received Weekly Bulletin dated August 14th, and have read the correspondence relating to the controversy within the party in the State of Washington, and must say that the reader of said correspondence with no other information at hand would be quite at sea as to the real situation in this state at this time.

Last June I arranged through the State Executive Committee to make a lecture tour of this state during the present month, and have just completed my engagement here, and have in no way been a party to the present controversy.

To begin with, it must be understood that the present differences existing in the party organization of Washington result solely from the fact that a small and fairly well organized minority found that it had lost control of the state convention and state organization.

After the bolters had retired the convention proceeded with the election of the party executive committee and the referendum amendments to the State Constitution providing for the election of State Secretary and State Organizer by the party membership has been voted on by the locals and is being returned to the State Secretary, W. H. Waynick.

Socialist Papers on the Exchange List of the National Office

Table listing various socialist newspapers and magazines with their addresses and prices. Includes titles like 'Chicago Daily Socialist', 'New York Call', 'The Daily Register', etc.

TO THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1909. Comrade Editor—The National Executive Committee has decided to issue a series of twenty-six weekly lessons and recommends to the party press the publication of the same as the best means of reaching the greatest number of party members.

It is desirable to have these printed in the foreign language papers as well as in the English, although they might be printed in English in some of the foreign language papers...

Within a week it will be necessary to advertise to the members the names of the papers that will regularly carry the 'WEEKLY LESSONS.' IT IS, THEREFORE, NECESSARY THAT I SHOULD HAVE YOUR REPLY BY RETURN MAIL. Kindly fill out and mail the attached form.

Fraternally yours, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

SWEDISH STRIKERS' FUND.

Table listing names of contributors to the Swedish Strikers' Fund and their respective amounts. Includes names like Wm. Acker, National Finnish Organization, etc.

Proposed National Party Referendum

Thomaston, Me., Sept. 12, 1909.

Dear Comrade—The Knox County Organization of the Socialist Party of Maine, composed of Locals Camden, Rockland, Thomaston and Warren, hereby move that the compensation of organizers be fixed at \$3.00 a day and expenses, as heretofore.

Fraternally, (Signed) N. W. LERMOND, Acting Secretary.

National Secretary's Financial Report for the Month of September, 1909

Table with columns for Receipts (National Headquarters, National Dues from State Committees, Unorganized States, Members at large, Total dues, Supplies, Literature, Buttons, Campaign fund, Russian and Mexican refugee fund, Minnesota primary law) and Expenditures (Exchange, General expenses, Express and freight, Postage, Telegrams and telephone, Wages, Speakers, Printing literature and supplies, Literature, Printing Bulletin, Rent, Auditing books, Light, Victor L. Berger, expenses to Int. Soc. Bureau, International Soc. Bureau, Russian and Mexican Refugee fund, Swedish strikers' fund, Miscellaneous, Reserve mileage fund, Fraternally submitted).

Table with columns for Receipts (Subs. to Bulletin, Swedish strikers' fund, Subs. to Daily Socialist, Subs. to Daily Call, Miscellaneous) and Expenditures (Exchange, General expenses, Express and freight, Postage, Telegrams and telephone, Wages, Speakers, Printing literature and supplies, Literature, Printing Bulletin, Rent, Auditing books, Light, Victor L. Berger, expenses to Int. Soc. Bureau, International Soc. Bureau, Russian and Mexican Refugee fund, Swedish strikers' fund, Miscellaneous, Reserve mileage fund, Fraternally submitted). Includes a summary section and National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes.

Names and Addresses of State Secretaries

Table listing state secretaries by state, including names and addresses. States listed include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Table listing members of the National Executive Committee, including names and addresses. Members include Victor L. Berger, A. H. Floaten, Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter, A. M. Simons, John Spargo, and John M. Work.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Table listing members of the National Committee by state, including names and addresses. States listed include Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCES--AUDITOR'S REPORT FROM APRIL 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1909

Table with columns for Receipts (Dues, Supplies, Literature, Buttons, Campaign fund, Russian and Mexican refugee fund, Minnesota primary law, Subs. to Bulletin, Miscellaneous) and Expenditures (Expressage, Postage, Telegrams and phone, Wages, Speakers, Printing literature and supplies, Printing Bulletin, Literature, Rent, Buttons, Minnesota primary law, Washington news service).

Table with columns for Receipts (Russian and Mexican refugee fund, National Executive Committee, Neues Leben, Premium on secretary's bond, Stationery and mimeo. supplies, Miscellaneous) and Expenditures (Balance on hand April 1st, Receipts, Expenditures, Balance on hand Sept. 1st, DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS). Includes a summary section and Auditors BERNARD BERLYN and JOHN M. WORK.

BOOKS FOR STUDY COURSE

Table listing books for a study course, including titles like 'Socialism in Theory and Practice', 'Social Revolution', 'Economic Foundations of Society', 'THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM', 'Socialism, Utopian and Scientific', 'ECONOMICS', 'The People's Marx', 'Socialism', 'SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM', 'WOMAN', 'The American Farmer', 'The City for the People', 'Collectivism and Industrial Evolution', 'TACTICS AND METHODS', 'Socialists at Work', 'Constructive Socialism', and 'HISTORY'.

COMPLETE SET \$11.00, DELIVERED FREE. The first weekly lesson for the Winter Study Course will appear in a number of party papers week of Nov. 6.

REPORT OF COMRADE COHEN, DELEGATE TO THE JEWISH AGITATION BUREAU CONVENTION.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 5, 1909. Comrades of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party of America. As one of your delegates to the convention of the Jewish Agitation Bureau, I have to report that I attended a session on Saturday, September 4th, and extended fraternal greetings and well wishes in your behalf.

York, from the Workingmen's Circle, trades unions and the Bund. While this was regarded as the fifth annual convention of the Bureau, it appears that the organization has been having a very trying existence and is hardly yet on its feet. The report of the Executive Board showed that while their membership reached nearly a thousand, many of the branches were dilatory in their support of the Bureau, and the Executive Board went so far as to recommend that the organization begin with a new slate, and thereafter require the transacting of its affairs in a more strict and businesslike way.